

States. I believe it is crucial that we and Japan publicly oppose China's Anti-Secession Law and its Defense White Paper, for these constitute an extremely aggressive move against Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, United States policy must remain clear that nobody but the people of Taiwan has the right to determine the future of Taiwan. I ask that my colleagues join me in applauding the recent joint statement by the United States and Japan, and reaffirming our continued support for the people of Taiwan.

EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER CHINA'S INTRODUCTION OF AN ANTI-SECESSION LAW

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in mid January China and Taiwan agreed to allow direct flights between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan during this year's Lunar New Year holidays. This agreement was considered to be a small but important step toward a peaceful, diplomatic resolution. In this vein, it is important that the United States continue to lend help to maintain the crucial balance in relations between China and Taiwan.

In December 2004, China unveiled its plan to introduce legislation that, under certain circumstances, would permit China to legally take military action against Taiwan. Chinese officials claimed the measure was defensive in nature, and that it was in response to radical pro-independence forces in Taiwan that have reached the point of no return. Critics, however, speculate the hard line Taiwanese independence movement that China laments gets much of its oxygen from China's confrontational fervor. Additionally, Beijing denied charges of unilaterally changing the status quo and underscored the measure as an "anti-secession law", as opposed to a "unification law".

Ironically, Beijing's move seems to be breeding a popular clamor within Taiwan spawning a reactionary law in retaliation. Taipei has already begun drafting an "anti-annexation" law, which will likely include an immediate declaration of formal independence and mandate a referendum on any move by China to change the status quo. This type of back-and-forth exchange has the potential to yield grim ramifications on the vision of a peaceful diplomatic resolve.

While this provision may be well intentioned, I am concerned about the adverse effects it could have on the fundamental balance of relations between Taipei and Beijing. Many Taiwanese citizens perceive this law as China using its iron fist to promote its "one country, two systems" vision. Additionally, they have voiced their concern over the unknown particulars in the measure. For instance, how will the anti-secession law define secession? Will it simply be against a formal declaration of independence? These concerns, along with gauging the necessity of such a law, have formed a deep sense of suspicion and reluctance within the Taiwanese.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to accentuate my concern over the ball of yarn this "anti-secession" law could end up unraveling. It is important for the United States to help maintain the balance in cross-strait relations and to discourage against actions that may muddy the proverbial waters. I urge my colleagues to closely examine Beijing's initiative along with the unintended implications it could pose in severely dampening the region's stability.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTION OF BOBBY LYNN CAINE—FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN TO GRADUATE FROM AN INTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, as Black History Month comes to a close, it gives me great pleasure to honor one of America's heroes, Mr. Bobby Lynn Caine. An unassuming resident of Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Caine was the first African American to graduate from a publicly funded, integrated high school in the South. His story is one of bravery amidst intimidation and hatred, as he persevered to get the education that he and other African Americans so rightfully deserved.

In 1956, the Supreme Court issued its final decree on the historic Brown v. Board of Education, which ended racial segregation in the South. Among those directly affected was a 16-year-old African-American student—Bobby Lynn Caine.

On August 27, 1956, Bobby and eleven other black students made history by desegregating Clinton High School in Tennessee—the first public high school in the South to desegregate. Being the only black student eligible that year to graduate, Bobby knew that segregationists aimed to stop him from completing his education. Faced with an angry mob of protesters and fearing for his life, Bobby and the other black students known as the "Clinton Twelve"—walked through picket lines that grew larger each day. A newspaper account said that "a milling mob of approximately 1,000 gathered at the school." Bobby and the others suffered verbal and physical abuse from the angry mobs gathered at Clinton High School. Nevertheless, with the protection of the State troopers and the National Guard, Bobby and the other black students continued their daily walk through the picket lines and protesters with renewed determination.

Bobby eventually graduated from Clinton High School on May 17, 1957, and went on to earn a bachelor's degree in social work from the Tennessee State University. He also completed course work toward a master's degree. Bobby served his country in the U.S. Army and later enlisted in the Army reserve, from which he retired as Captain after 21 years of service. He now resides in Nashville with his family.

Because of his courage, Bobby helped make it possible for children today of all races

and ethnic backgrounds to attend school together and to learn in a safe and peaceful environment. In honor of Black History Month and on behalf of the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee, I ask you to join me in honoring Bobby Lynn Caine of Nashville, who was a pioneer in the fight to desegregate the South.

TRIBUTE TO SMSGT ROBERT F. YOUNG, JR.

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of SMSgt Robert F. Young. Originally from Rochester, New York, Sergeant Young enlisted in the U.S. Navy through the delayed enlistment program on December 1, 1966, and was called to active duty in February 1967.

After completing basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Illinois in May, 1967, Sergeant Young was assigned to the Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego; California, where he was assigned to Antisubmarine Squadron, VAW 110. In May 1968, Sergeant Young began technical school training as an Aviation Electronics Technician at the Naval Technical Training Center in Memphis, Tennessee. After graduation from the Naval Technical Training Center in November 1968, he was reassigned to the Naval Parachute Testing and Training Facility, Aircraft Maintenance Group, El Centro, California.

On December 30, 1969, Sergeant Young was reassigned to Early Warning Squadron, VAW 111, North Island, Naval Air Station, San Diego, California. While home on leave and prior to reporting to his new duty station, his orders were changed directing him to report to Travis Air Force Base, San Francisco no later than mid-night on January 1, 1970 for reassignment to VAW 111, Early Warning Squadron on board the aircraft carrier CVA 43, the USS *Coral Sea* in the South China Sea in support of combat operations in the Republic of Viet Nam.

On February 27, 1971, Sergeant Young was released from active duty with the U.S. Navy, and had attained the rank of Petty Officer Third Class. After finishing his college education in 1975, he took a managerial position with a large drugstore chain.

On March 29, 1978, Sergeant Young joined the 174th Fighter Wing's Communication's Flight as a traditional guardsman, and in 1979 he accepted a full time position, as an aircraft electronic technician with the 174th Fighter Wing, a position he held until 1985, when he accepted a position with the Defense Contract Management Agency, working as Quality Assurance Representative, from which he will retire in June of 2005.

The 174th Fighter Wing was called to active duty on December 29, 1990, and deployed to Al Kharj Air Base, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD and Operation DESERT STORM on January 2, 1991. During that time Sergeant Young supported the unit from home station in Syracuse,